



Overview of the Climate Prediction Center

Dr. Wayne Higgins, Director Climate Prediction Center / NCEP

March 2012





Outline



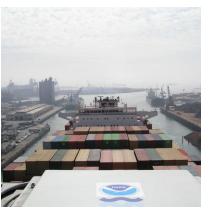
- The Demand for Climate Services
- CPC Mission and Activities
- Climate Modeling and Prediction Advances at NCEP
- CPC Strategy to Improve Products
- Linkages to ESPC Demonstration Projects
- What's Missing?
- Summary





The Rising Demand for Climate Services











Commerce

Coasts

Recreation

Ecosystems









Hydropower

Farming

Wind Energy

Private Sector

There is an urgent and growing need for reliable, trusted, transparent and timely climate information across all sectors of our economy.



NOAA Strategy: Draw on Core Capabilities to Address Societal Challenges



Examples of Private and Public Sector Concerns

Energy and water demands, food quality and quantity, reliable infrastructure during extremes of climate, insurance protection, international trade, economic resiliency, plant and animal range, ocean productivity, and other concerns, as affected by climate variability, global warming, heat waves, cold snaps, drought, fires, heavy downpours, blizzards, floods, sea-level rise, storm surge, sea-ice and glacier loss, snow cover, and other physical variables.

Initial Science and Service Priorities of the Climate Service to Meet Private and Public Sector Challenges

Sustainability of Marine Ecosystems

Coasts and Climate Resilience Climate Impacts on Water Resources Changes in Extremes of Weather & Climate

Core capabilities for sustained, reliable, and timely regional climate services



Understanding and Modeling



Observing Systems, Data Stewardship & Climate Monitoring



Predictions and Projections



Integrated Service Development & Decision Support

Research
Service
(including assessments)

Partners
•International
•Federal

• DOC/NOAA
• State/Local

AcademicNGOs

Private Sector

Basic climate services are provided in these example sectors

Agriculture

Energy

Health

Transportation

Trade

Finance

Economic Development

Natural Resources



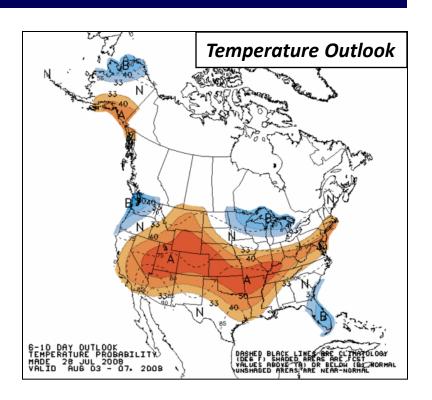
CPC Mission



We deliver climate prediction, monitoring, and diagnostic products for timescales from weeks to years to the Nation and the global community for the protection of life and property and the enhancement of the economy.

Operational Requirements:

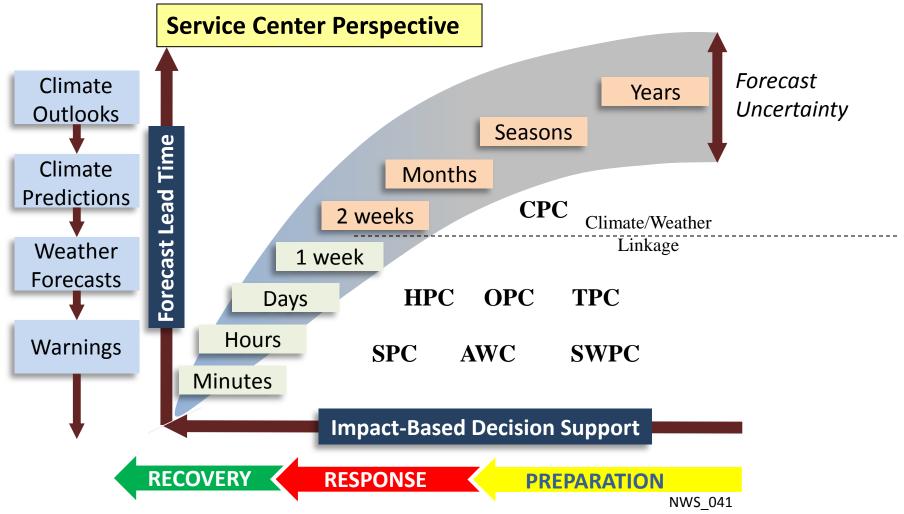
- Deliver national outlook products: temperature, precipitation, drought, hurricanes,...
- Span weeks, months, seasons, years
- Embrace collaborative forecasting with other NCEP Service Centers, NOAA line offices, other agencies and labs
- Ensure real-time, on-time, all the time (since '79)
- Enable NGSP Societal Challenges: "Water" and "Extremes"





NOAA Seamless Suite of Forecast Products Spanning Climate and Weather







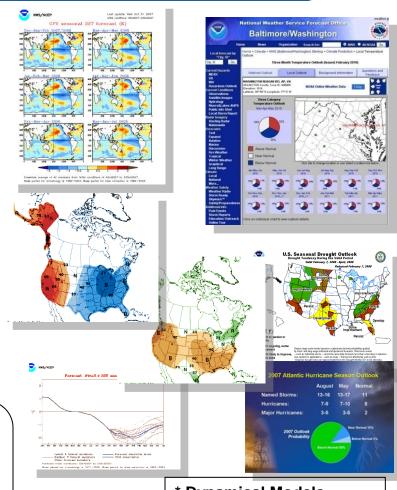
CPC Climate Prediction Products



- Official Outlooks focused on week-2, monthly, seasonal
 - 6-10 Day & 8-14 DayPrecipitation & Temperature Outlooks
 - Day 3-14 Hazards Outlooks (US, Global Tropics)
 - Monthly & Seasonal Precipitation & Temperature Outlooks
 - ☐ Seasonal Drought Outlook
 - Seasonal Hurricane Outlooks (Atlantic and Eastern Pacific)
 - Monthly ENSO Prediction

Tools used to develop prediction products

- Dynamical Models
- Statistical Models
- Historical Analogs
- Historical Composites



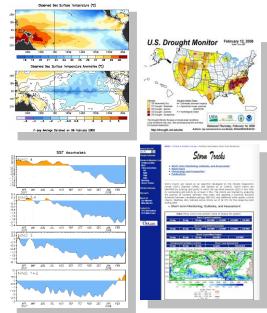
- Climate Forecast System
- Global Forecast System
- ECMWF



CPC Climate Monitoring Products



- Monitor atmospheric, oceanic and land surface conditions using daily and monthly data, time series, and spatial maps (both real-time and historical)
 - Primary modes of climate variability (ENSO, MJO, NAO, PNA, AO,...)
 - Storm Tracks and Blocking
 - Monsoons
 - Precipitation and Surface Temperature
 - Drought (US, North America; NIDIS)
- Products rely on a wide range of real-time reanalyses (R1, R2, CFSR, NARR, GODAS)

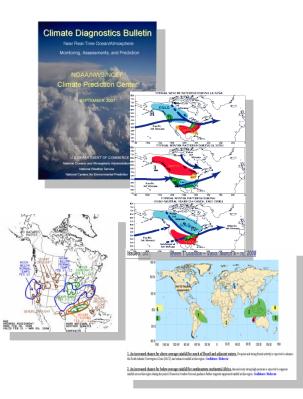




CPC Climate Diagnostic Products



- Synthesis of current weather and climate information and forecasts; issued on a routine basis
 - Climate Diagnostics Bulletin (monthly, web)
 - ENSO Diagnostics Discussion (monthly, PDF and WORD)
 - Weekly ENSO / MJO / Monsoon / Ocean updates (.ppt, PDF, web)
 - Seasonal Climate Summaries (web)
 - Special Climate Assessments (extreme events, web)
 - Annual Climate Assessment (multi-agency; published in the AMS Bulletin)





CPC Interagency & International



Joint Agriculture Weather Facility

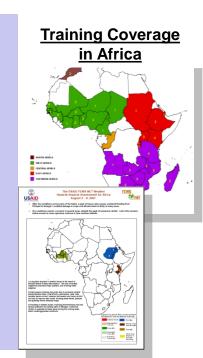
- USDA DOC partnership
- Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin
- Briefings & Summaries on global weather & crop conditions



CPC International Desks

- African Desk
- Monsoon Forecaster Training Desk
- Caribbean and South American Desks
- Activities
 - Training and Education
 - Partnerships
 - Products

Famine Early Warning System
Hazards Outlooks (Africa, global tropics)
Tropical Cyclone Monitoring





Climate Modeling and Prediction Advances at NCEP



<u>Climate Forecast System</u> - NOAA's first dynamic, fully-coupled operational climate forecast model

- □ Version 1 operational since Aug 2004
- Version 2 operational in Mar 2011
- CFSv2 Reanalysis & Reforecasts (1979-present)

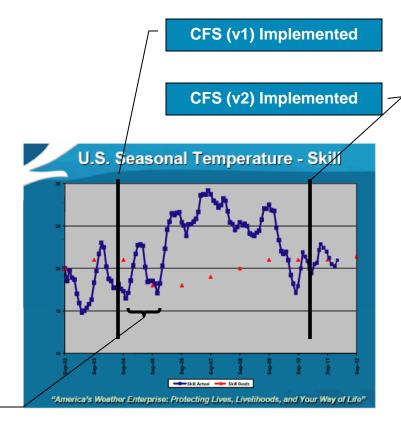
<u>Climate Test Bed</u> – Accelerate the transition of Research to Operations (R2O)

Science Priorities:

- □ Climate Forecast System improvements
- Multi Model Ensemble prediction systems
- Climate forecast products

These advances have improved forecast skill (e.g CPC GPRA Measure for U.S. Seasonal Temperature)

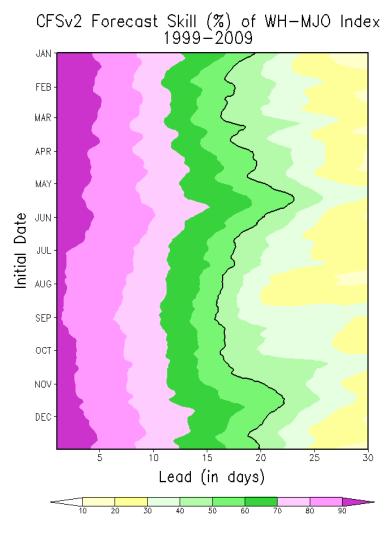
Climate Test Bed spin up

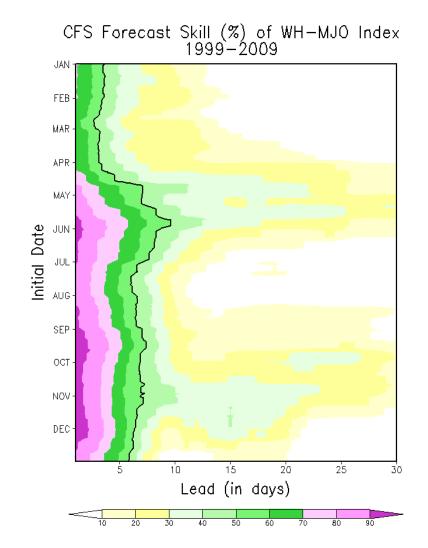




MJO Prediction CFSv2 –vs– CFSv1









CPC Global Tropics Hazards / Benefits Outlook







Week 2 - Valid: Feb 29, 2012 - Mar 06, 2012



Confidence Produced: 02/21/2012

Tropical Cyclone Formation Development of a tropical cyclone that eventually reaches tropical storm strength.

Above-average rainfall Weekly total rainfall in the upper third of the historical range.

Below-average rainfall Weekly total rainfall in the lower third of the historical range.

Above-normal temperatures 7-day mean temperatures in the upper third of the historical range.

Below-normal temperatures 7-day mean temperatures in the lower third of the historical range.

Product is updated once per week. The product targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.

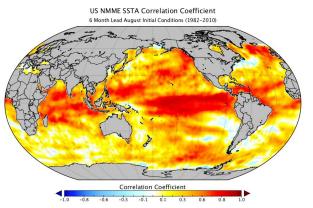






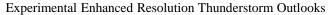
Multi-Model Ensembles for Climate and Weather

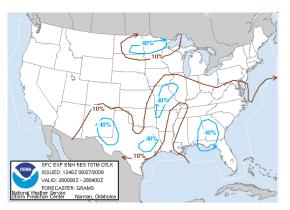


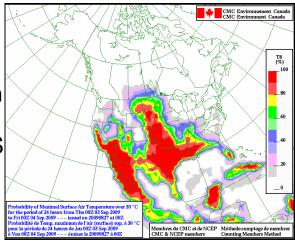


- Climate: Climate Multi-Model Ensemble
 - International MME with EUROSIP
 - National MME with US partners

- Medium Range Weather: North American Ensemble Forecast System (NAEFS)
 - GFS + MSC + Navy FNMOC NOGAPS







Probability of Temperature over 30C over 24 hour period (7 day forecast valid Sept 3-4, 2009)

- Mesoscale: Short Range Ensemble Forecasts
 - WRF/ARW + WRF/NMM + RSM



CPC Strategy to Improve Climate Products



Goal

 Issue a new generation of climate outlook products as a seamless suite on timescales from weeks to multi-year

Research and Transition Activities

- Identify climate model predictability / prediction skill on ISI timescales
- Embrace a unified weather-climate modeling strategy in collaboration with external research community
- Improve the skill of dynamical ISI forecasts, through a combination of improvements to CFS and MME approaches
- Develop regional climate information products
- Exploit new delivery technology (e.g. web services; mobil apps)

Caveat

 Carefully manage expectations with respect to new products by adhering to scientifically defensible goals (e.g. predictability)



Scientific Basis for Seasonal Prediction



The scientific basis for Seasonal Prediction is the existence of predictable variability on long time scales.

ENSO

- Trends
- Warm season soil moisture anomalies
- Coastal SST
- Cold season snow cover
- PDO?
- Arctic sea ice?
-



Framing Performance Outcomes for ISI Predictions



Key areas where the CPC will continue to work with partners to frame performance outcomes for ISI predictions

Improve evaluation:

- Verification techniques
- Performance metrics

Explain scientific basis:

- Uncertainties
- Probabilistic nature of forecasts
- Predictability / Prediction

Engage in problem focused assessments:

- Provide context on what is occurring and why (e.g. attribution reports)
- Provide advice on research directions to improve predictions
- Address challenges with credibility, communication, education and buy-in 17

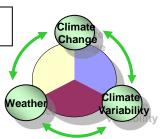


Research Challenges for ISI Prediction



- Organization of Tropical Convection
- Tropical Extratropical Interactions
- Exploit Sources of Predictability
- Improve the "Building Blocks"
- Implement "Best Practices"

See Extras for Description of each Challenge





Linkages to ESPC Demonstration Projects:

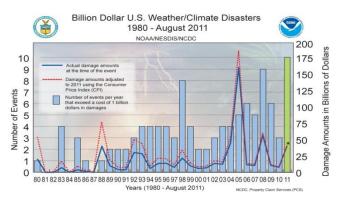


Timely Attribution of Extreme Events

- NOAA is working towards a strategy for developing and delivering coordinated and timely information on extremes.
- Requires interagency, academic, and public coordination.
- Strong linkage to ESPC
 "Episodic Weather Extremes"
 demonstration project

Weather and Climate Disasters in the US Exceeding \$1B in Damage (2011)



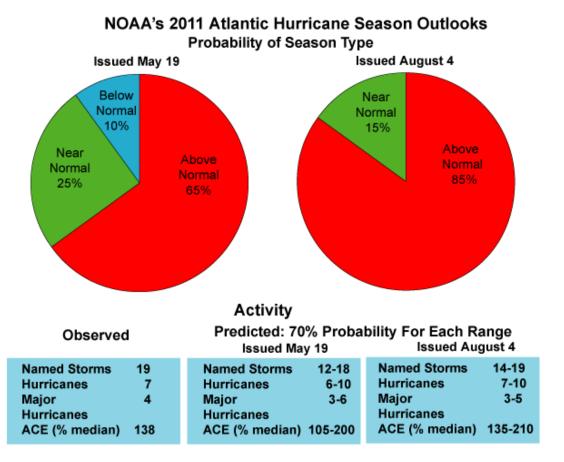




Linkages to ESPC Demonstration Projects:



Seasonal Tropical Cyclone Threat



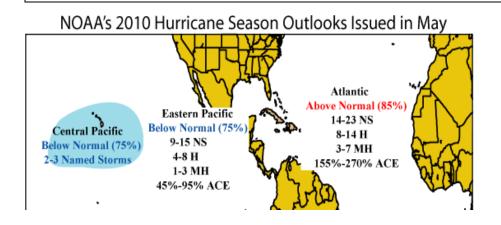


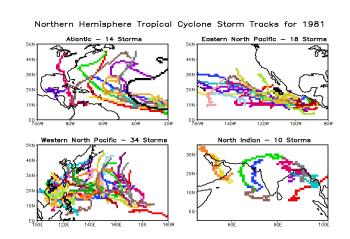
Linkages to ESPC Demonstration Projects:



Seasonal Tropical Cyclone Threat

- CFS is used operationally (April+July) to produce an ensemble of high resolution runs in support of NOAA's Atlantic and Eastern Pacific Hurricane Seasonal Outlooks.
- CFS reliably captures the net seasonal frequency and intensity of tropical cyclone activity in these basins.
- Next Frontier: Seasonal Landfall Forecasts







Linkages to ESPC Demonstration Projects:

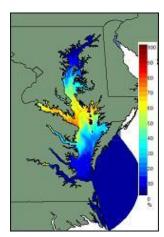


Ecological Forecast System

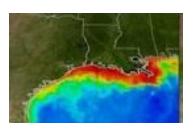
Chesapeake Bay

- "Cascading Hazards"
 - Precipitation prediction
 - Runoff prediction
 - Dissolved oxygen / salinity prediction
 - Harmful Algal Bloom / Vibrio Cholera prediction
 - Living Resource Distribution (Oysters, Sea Nettles)
- Leading to Human and Economic Impacts
 - Disease Pathogen Progression
 - Beach/Water Quality

Gulf Coast; Great Lakes; Puget Sound..... Relates to several ESPC projects



Oysters, Fish, Sea nettles ... Vibrio...



Algal Blooms & Dead Zones

What's Missing?

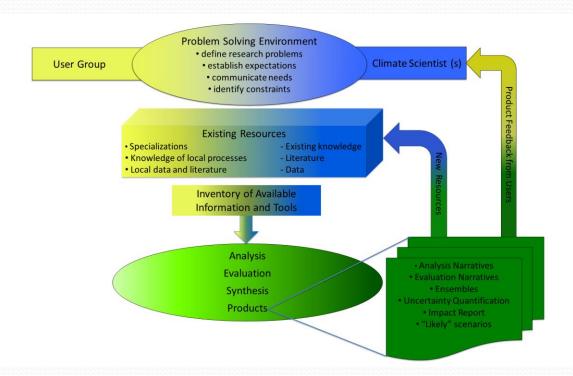
- Better climate information is rarely sufficient. Repeated studies have shown that making information useful demands engagement with those who will use it. This is about more than communicating science effectively. It is about responsive scientists and science institutions.
- The National Climate Predictions and Projections Platform, which works at the intersection between climate science and decision making, is a promising initiative.



National Climate Predictions & Projections (NCPP) Platform

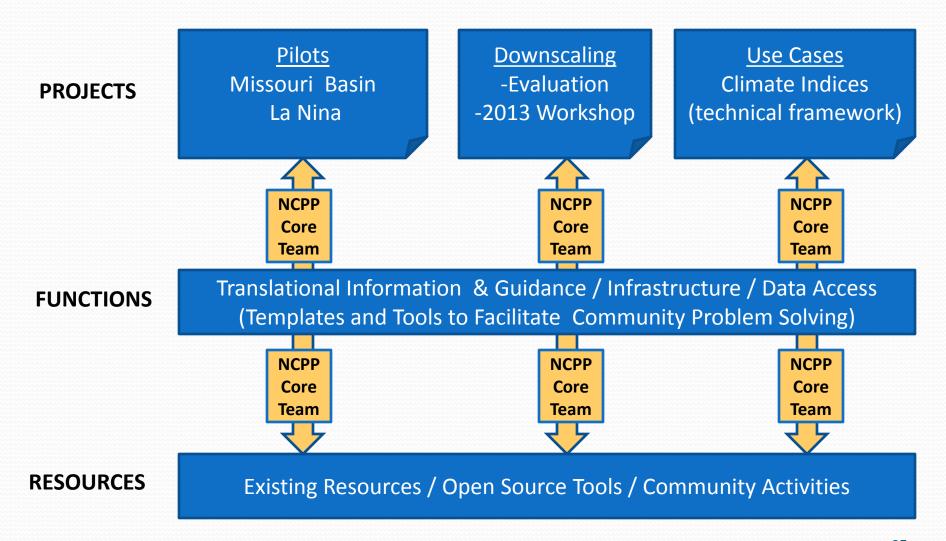
Mission: Supports state-of-theart approaches to develop and deliver comprehensive regional climate information and facilitate its use in decision making and adaptation planning.

Strategy: A participatory community enterprise where climate information users, infrastructure developers, and scientists come together in a collaborative problem solving environment.





NCPP Current Pilot Projects





Summary



Climate Prediction Center

- Delivers a suite of "operational" climate prediction, monitoring, and assessment products
- Accelerates advances in climate prediction and fills gaps in the "seamless suite" of climate products
- Works across NOAA and with other organizations on expanded responsibilities for climate; interdisciplinary approaches are the key to success
- Plays a unique and critical role in NOAA climate services





Extras

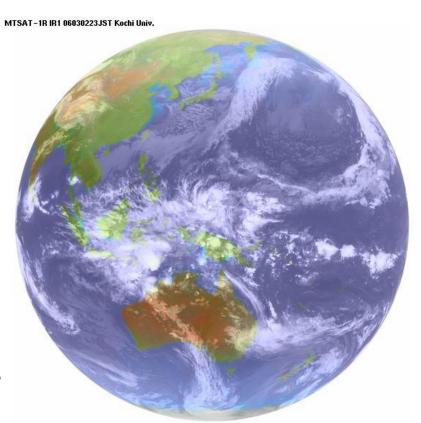




Challenge 1: Organization of Tropical Convection



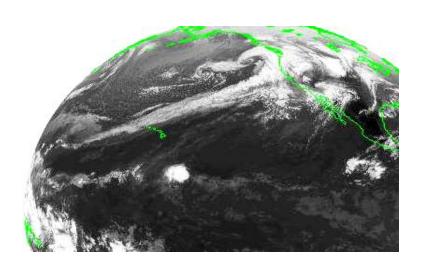
- A pervasive weakness of weather and climate models.
- Studies suggest that beyond 10 days, variations in tropical heating are a (the) major source of predictability, including weather events.
- Uncertainties associated with errors in cloud feedbacks appear very early in model integrations.

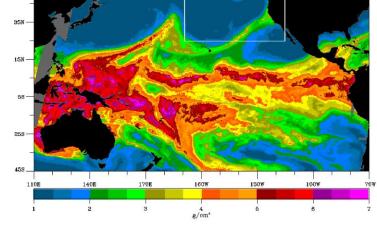




Challenge 2: Tropical – Extratropical Interactions



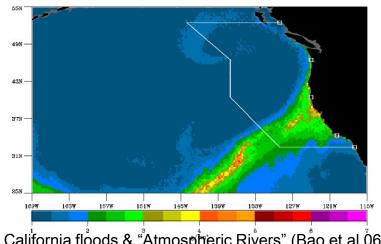




February 16, 2004 Descending Passes

Improve modeling & prediction of:

- Madden-Julian Oscillation
- "Atmospheric Rivers"
- "Pineapple Express" events
- Blocking and Storm Tracks
- Impacts: West Coast floods

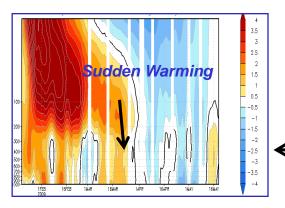


California floods & "Atmospheric Rivers" (Bao et al 06) 29

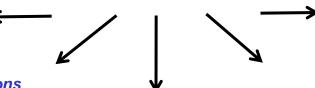


Challenge 3: Exploit Sources of Predictability





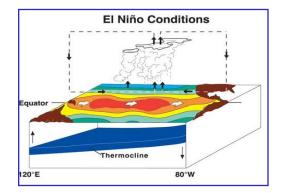
Key sources that link climate to weather:



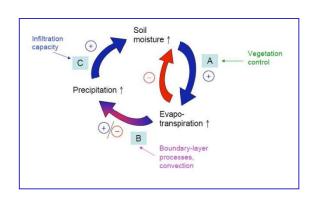
Stratosphere – Troposphere Interactions



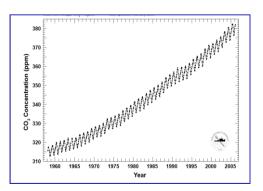
Volcanic Eruptions; Aerosols / trace gases



Ocean-Atmosphere Interactions; Role of sea-surface temperature



Land -Atmosphere Interactions; Role of soil moisture & land processes



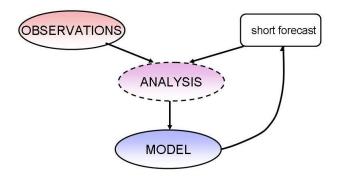
Long-term Trends and Climate Variability



Challenge 4: Improve the "Building Blocks"



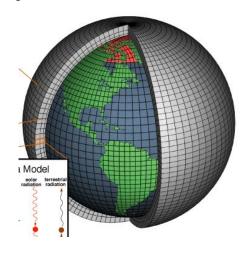
Upgrade Data Assimilation Systems



Enhance Observational Networks



Identify / correct model errors



Improvements in models, observational networks, and data assimilation systems lead to improved understanding and more realistic prediction over time.



Challenge 5: Implement "Best Practices"



Enabling Mechanisms to accelerate improvements in weather and climate modeling and prediction:

- Collaboration between research and operations communities
- Archives
- Metrics
- Minimize subjective intervention



